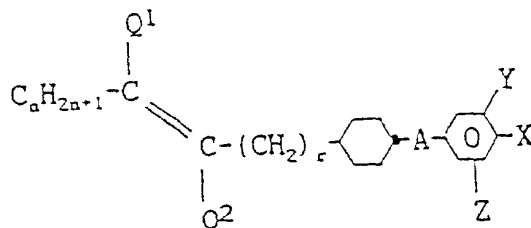


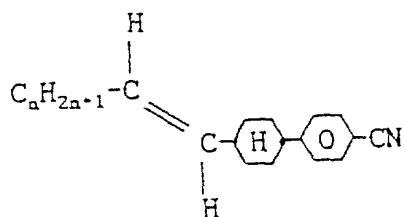
Phenylcyclohexanes
and a liquid-crystalline medium

The invention relates to novel phenylcyclohexanes
of the formula I



in which n is 0 to 7, Q^1 and Q^2 are H, or one of these radicals is alternatively CH_3 , r is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, A is trans-1,4-cyclohexylene, 1,4-phenylene, 3-fluoro-1,4-phenylene or a single bond, X is F, Cl, $-CF_3$, $-CN$, $-OCF_3$ or $-OCHF_2$, and Y and Z are each, independently of one another, H or F, with the proviso that, in the case where A is a single bond, $Q^1 = Q^2 = H$ and simultaneously X = CN, Y and/or Z are F.

EP-A 0 122 389 discloses similar compounds, for example of the formula A



A

However, these compounds do not satisfy all the demands, in particular with respect to (long-term) stability, for example for use in displays having an active matrix.

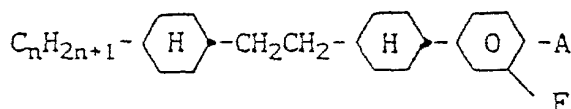
German Offenlegungsschrift 29 07 332 discloses similar compounds of the formula



These nematogenic compounds are preeminently suitable for improving the low-temperature behavior of nematic

mixtures, but, on the other hand, have relatively high values for the vapor pressure at small values of n.

EP-A 0 280 902 discloses similar compounds of the formula



5 in which A is F, Cl, Br, H or CN. Although these compounds have low values for the vapor pressure, they have, on the other hand, clearly smectogenic properties. There is thus a demand for highly nematogenic compounds having low values for the vapor pressure.

10 In particular in displays of the supertwist type (STN) having twist angles significantly greater than 220° or in displays having an active matrix, the materials employed hitherto have disadvantages.

15 Like similar compounds known, for example, from German Offenlegungsschriften 26 36 684 and 29 07 332, these compounds of the formula I can be used as components of liquid-crystalline media, in particular for displays based on the principle of the twisted cell.

20 All the substances employed hitherto for this purpose have certain disadvantages, for example excessively high melting points, excessively low clear points, excessively low stability to the action of heat, light or electrical fields, excessively low electrical resistance, excessively high temperature dependence of the threshold
25 voltage, and unfavorable dielectric and/or elastic properties. The invention had the object of finding novel liquid-crystalline compounds which are suitable as components of liquid-crystalline media, in particular for nematic media having a positive dielectric anisotropy,
30 and which do not have the disadvantages of the known compounds, or only do so to a lesser extent. This object has been achieved by the provision of the novel compounds of the formula I.

35 It has been found that the compounds of the formula I are preeminently suitable as components of

liquid-crystalline media. In particular, they can be used to obtain liquid-crystalline media having broad nematic ranges, excellent nematogeneity down to low temperatures, excellent chemical stability, pronounced ϵ_{\perp} with a positive dielectric anisotropy, low temperature dependence of the threshold voltage and/or low optical anisotropy. In addition, the novel compounds have good solubility for other components of media of this type and a high positive dielectric anisotropy with, at the same time, favorable viscosity and excellent elastic properties. The compounds of the formula I facilitate both STN displays having a very steep electrooptical characteristic line and displays having an active matrix with excellent long-term stability.

In the pure state, the compounds of the formula I are colorless and form a liquid-crystalline mesophase in a temperature range which is favorably located for electrooptical use.

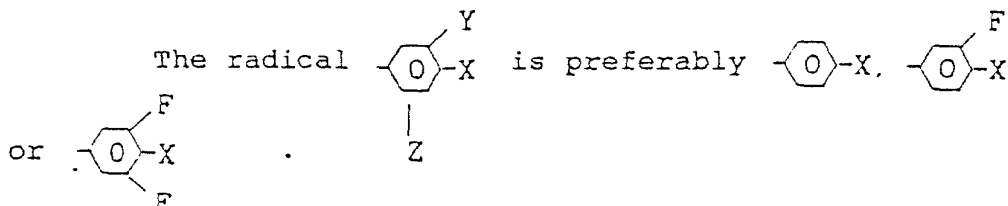
The invention thus relates to the compounds of the formula I and to the use of the compounds of the formula I as components of liquid-crystalline media, to liquid-crystalline media containing at least one compound of the formula I, and to electrooptical displays which contain media of this type.

Above and below, n , Q^1 , Q^2 , r , A , X , Y and Z are as defined above, unless expressly stated otherwise.

In the compounds of the formula I, the alkyl groups C_nH_{2n+1} are preferably straight-chain. Accordingly, C_nH_{2n+1} is preferably methyl, ethyl, n -propyl, n -butyl, n -pentyl, n -hexyl, n -heptyl or likewise preferably H . n is preferably 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5.

Compounds of the formula I having branched alkyl groups may occasionally be of importance due to better solubility in the customary liquid-crystalline base materials, but in particular as chiral dopes if they are optically active. Branched groups of this type generally contain not more than one chain branch. Preferred branched alkyl radicals are isopropyl, 2-butyl (= 1-methylpropyl), isobutyl (= 2-methylpropyl),

2-methylbutyl, isopentyl (= 3-methylbutyl), 2-methylpentyl, 3-methylpentyl, 2-heptyl (= 1-methylhexyl), 2-octyl (= 1-methylheptyl) and 2-ethylhexyl.



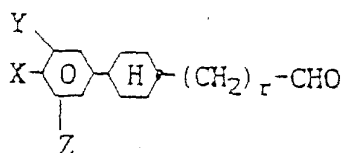
X is preferably F, Cl, $-\text{CF}_3$, OCHF_2 or $-\text{OCF}_3$. X is furthermore preferably CN, in particular if simultaneously $\text{Z} = \text{F}$ and $\text{Y} = \text{F}$ or H, in particular $\text{Y} = \text{F}$. Very particular preference is given to compounds where $\text{X} = \text{CF}_3$, $-\text{OCF}_3$ or $-\text{OCHF}_2$.

r is preferably 1, 2 or 3 or furthermore preferably 0. A is preferably a single bond and furthermore preferably trans-1,4-cyclohexylene or 1,4-phenylene. In the case where $\text{Q}^1 = \text{Q}^2 = \text{H}$; $r = 2$ or 3, $\text{Z} = \text{H}$, $\text{X} = \text{F}$ or Cl and simultaneously $\text{Y} = \text{F}$ or H, A is preferably a single bond, 1,4-phenylene or 3-fluoro-1,4-phenylene.

In addition, the compounds of the formula I are prepared by methods known per se, as described in the literature (for example in the standard works, such as Houben-Weyl, Methoden der Organischen Chemie [Methods of Organic Chemistry], Georg-Thieme-Verlag, Stuttgart), to be precise under reaction conditions which are known and suitable for the reactions mentioned. Use may also be made here of variants which are known per se, but are not described in greater detail.

If desired, the starting materials can also be formed in situ, by not isolating them from the reaction mixture but instead immediately reacting them further to form the compounds of the formula I.

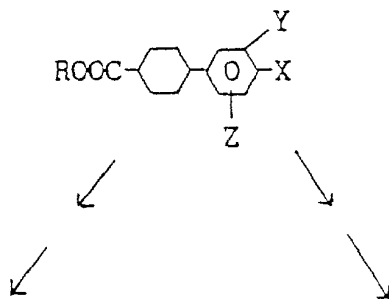
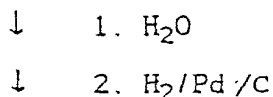
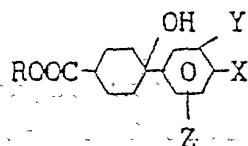
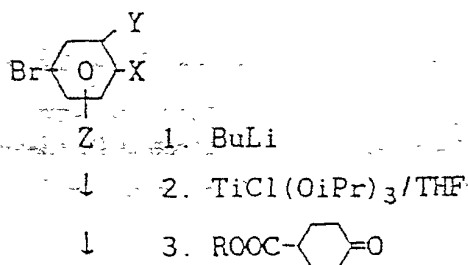
Preferably, an aldehyde of the formula II

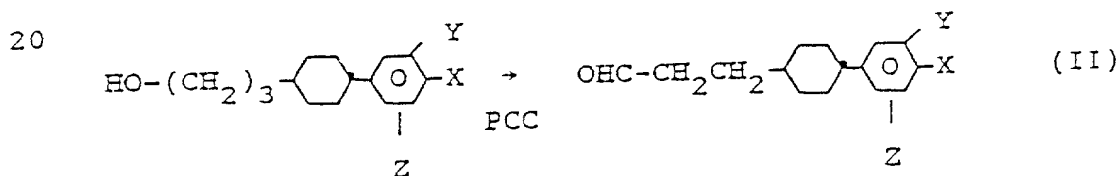
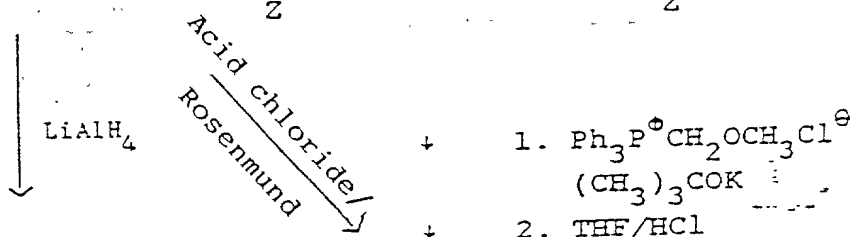
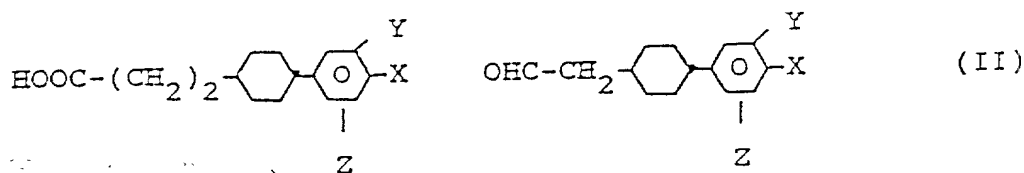
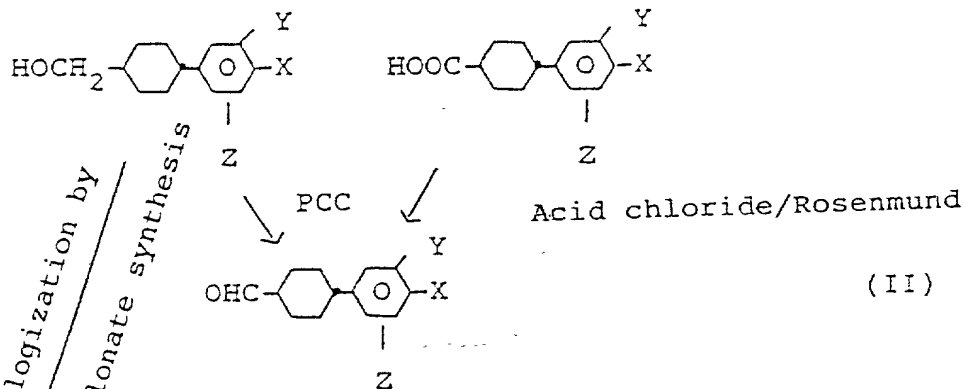


II

in which X, Y and Z are as defined above, is converted into compounds of the formula I by the Wittig method using an appropriate phosphonium salt.

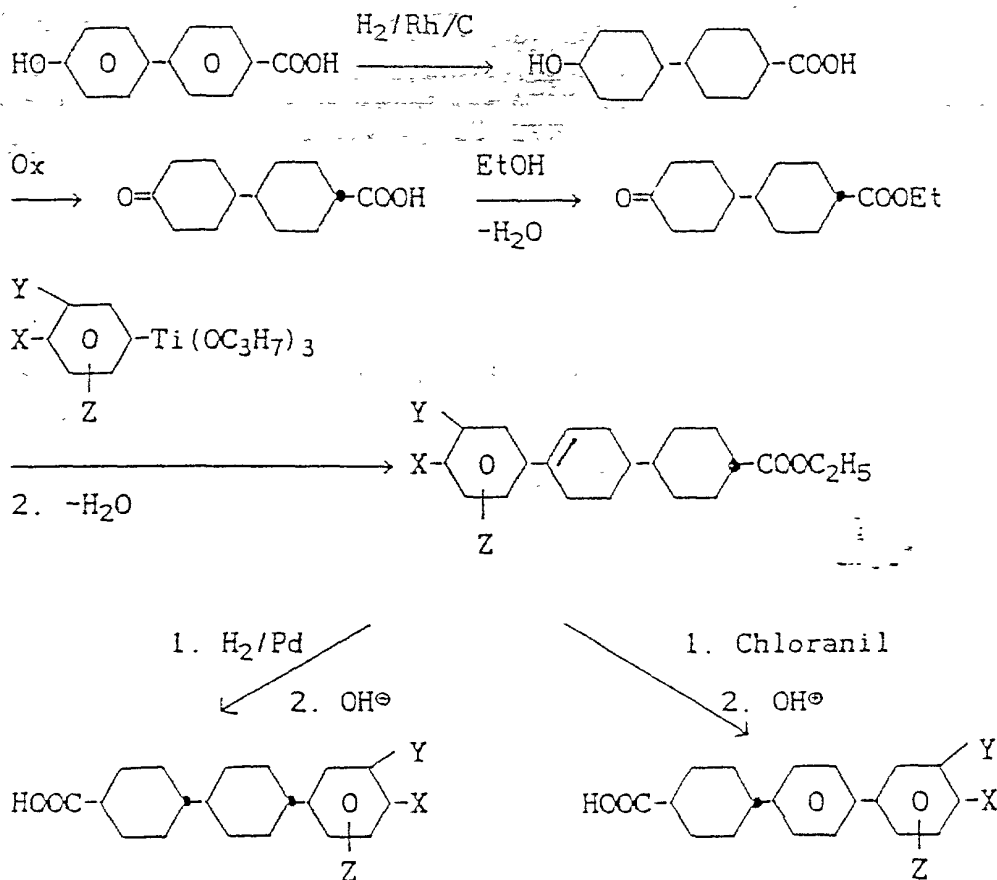
Some of the starting materials and the reactive derivatives thereof are known, and some can be prepared without difficulty from compounds known from the literature by standard methods of organic chemistry. For example, the precursors of the formula II which are suitable for the synthesis can be obtained by the following synthetic scheme:





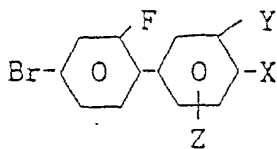
The Grignard compound obtained from the corresponding bromobenzene derivative is reacted with chlorotrialkyl orthotitanate or -zirconate by the method of WO 87/05599 to give the tertiary cyclohexanol. Elimination of water, hydrogenation of the double bond and isomerization give the trans-cyclohexanecarboxylate by customary methods. From the latter, the suitable precursors of the formula II are obtained by customary standard methods.

A possible synthesis of compounds where A = trans-1,4-cyclohexylene or 1,4-phenylene is given in the following scheme:



Homologization of the cyclohexanecarboxylic acids or the corresponding aldehydes gives the compounds according to the invention completely analogously to the synthesis schemes given above.

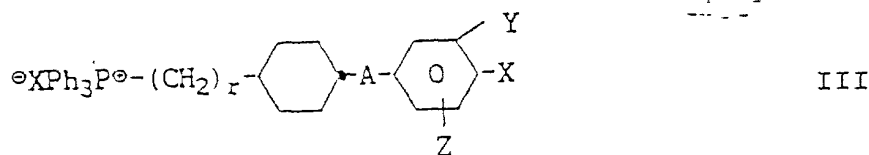
The compounds of the formula I where A = 3-fluoro-1,4-phenylene are increased [sic] entirely analogously to the first synthesis scheme (preparation of compounds where A = a single bond) by using



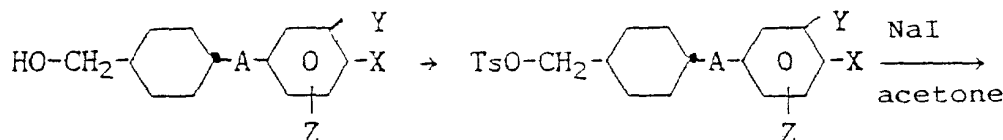
in place of the bromobenzene derivative. The bromobiphenyl compound can be prepared in a manner known per se by coupling reactions catalyzed by transition metals (E. Poetsch, Kontakte (Darmstadt) 1988 (2), p. 15).

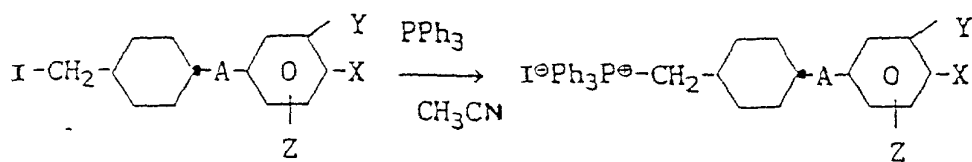
It is obvious to a person skilled in the art that the abovementioned synthetic methods can also be modified in that the syntheses described are carried out using precursors in which the radical X is replaced by a group which can be converted into X. For example, ether cleavage of alkoxy compounds gives the corresponding phenols, from which the OCF_3 and OCF_2H compounds can be prepared by routine methods by reaction with CCl_4/HF or $\text{CCl}_2\text{F}_2\text{H}/\text{NaOH}$. The corresponding benzoic acids can be used to prepare the nitriles or the CF_3 compounds by treatment with SF_4 .

However, it often proves advantageous to react a phosphonium salt of the formula III

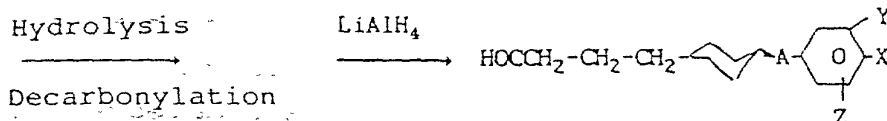
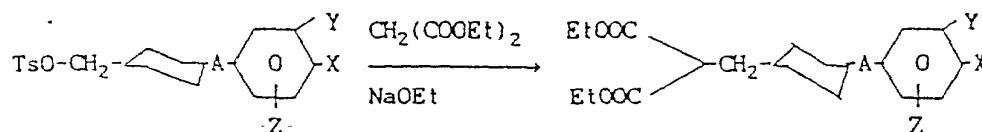


with an appropriate aldehyde by the Wittig method. The compounds of the formula III are obtained from the above-described cyclohexylmethyl alcohols by the following scheme:

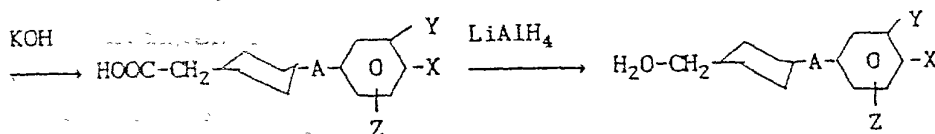
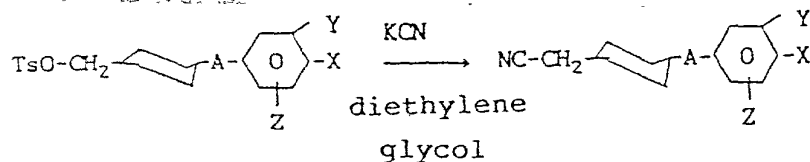




Homologization gives the corresponding higher phosphonium salts:

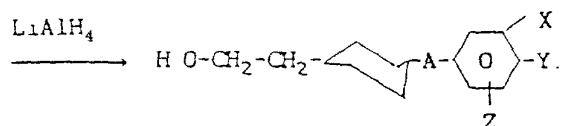
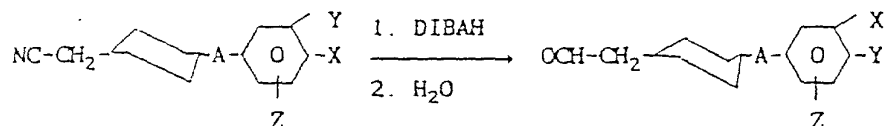


Homologization by one carbon atom is best carried out via the nitriles:



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In the case of base-sensitive nitriles, the conversion to the alcohol is best carried out by reducing the nitrile to the aldehyde using DIBAH and subsequently to the alcohol using LiAlH_4 .

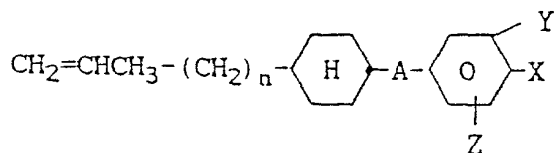
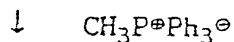
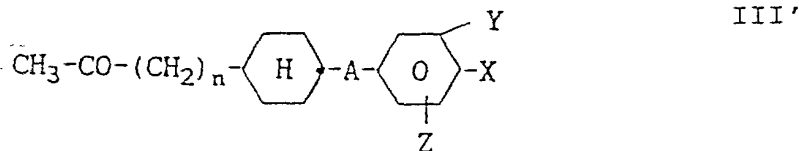
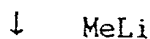
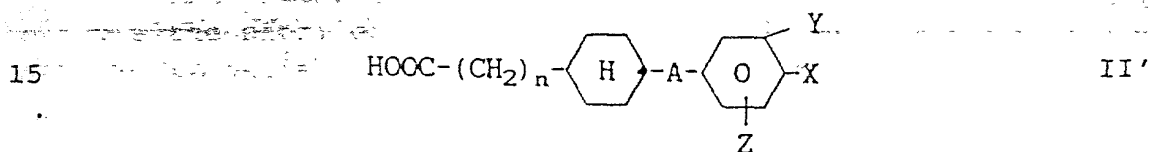


The corresponding iodides are obtained from the alcohols via the tosylates by the Finkelstein method; the

iodides are then converted into the corresponding phosphonium salts by boiling in acetonitrile containing PPh_3 .

The ylides derived from these phosphonium salts (and prepared by treatment with $n\text{-BuLi}$ in hexane at -70°C with exclusion of oxygen) react with aldehydes to give cis-olefins. These cis-olefins are then isomerized by the phosphorus-betaine method of E. Vedejs and P.C. Fuchs (JACS 95 822 (1973)) to give the trans-olefins.

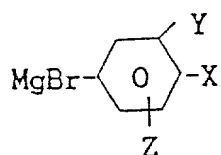
In the case where $\text{Q}^2 = \text{CH}_3$, n is preferably 0. To synthesize these preferred compounds, a carboxylic acid of the formula II' is preferably reacted with 2 equivalents of MeLi to give III', from which a compound of the formula I according to the invention is obtained by the Wittig method:



Some of the starting materials of the formula II' and the reactive derivatives thereof are known, and some can be prepared without difficulties from compounds known from the literature by standard methods of organic chemistry. For example, carboxylic acids of the formula

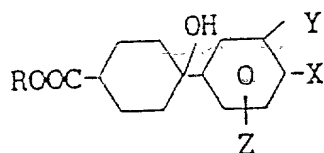
II' can be obtained by the following synthetic schemes:

Scheme 1:



1. $\text{TiCl}(\text{OiPr})_3/\text{THF}$

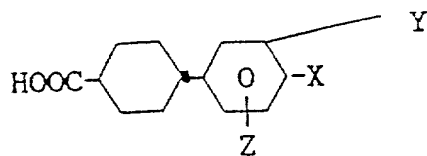
2. $\text{ROOC}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}=\text{O}$



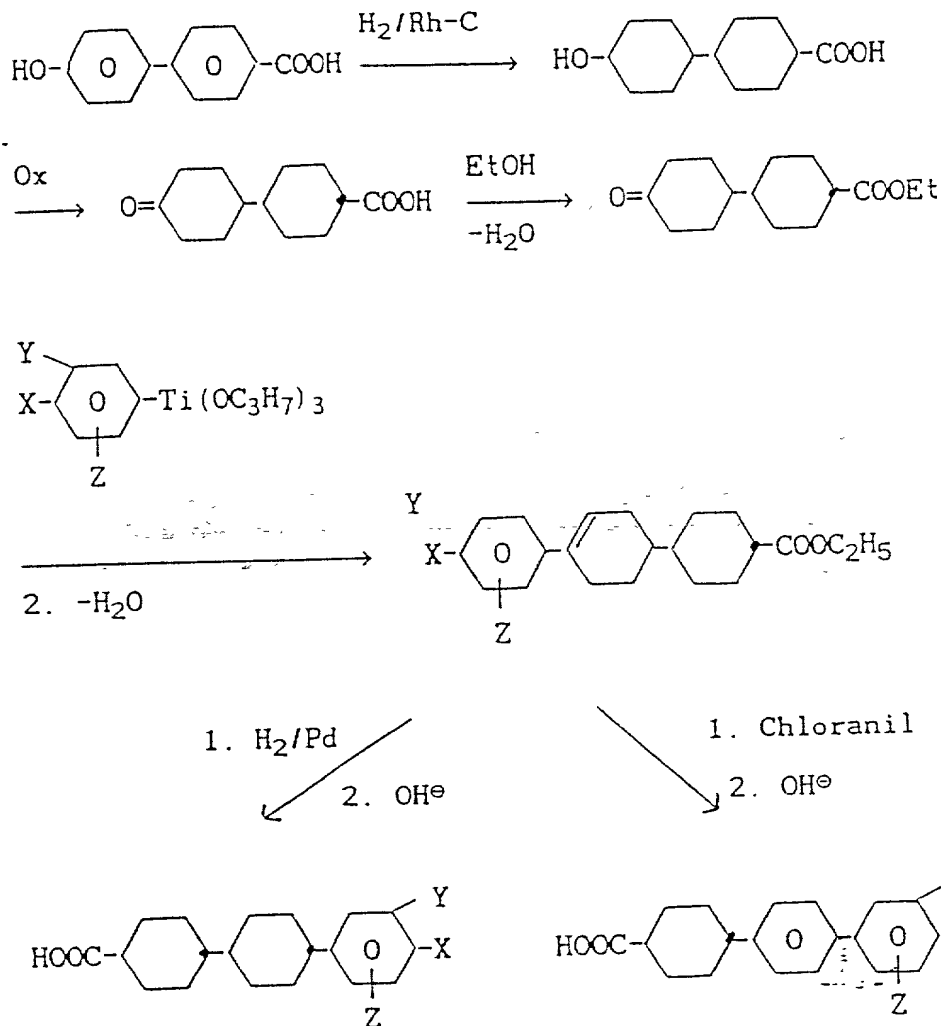
$-\text{H}_2\text{O}$



$\text{Pd}^\circ/\text{H}_2$



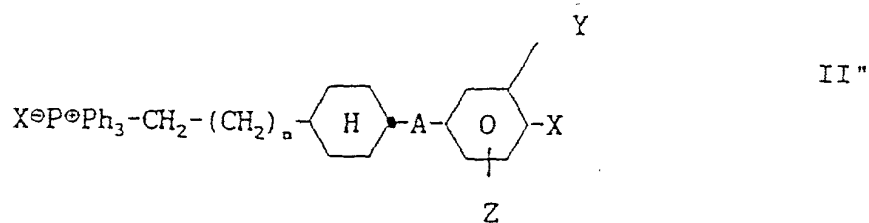
Scheme 2:



The carboxylic acids mentioned can be converted into the higher homologs ($r = 1-5$) by customary homologization reactions.

5

In the case where $Q^1 = \text{CH}_3$, n is preferably 1. To synthesize these preferred compounds, a phosphonium salt of the formula II" is preferably reacted with acetone by the Wittig method in the presence of a base (for example BuLi) to give a compound according to the invention.

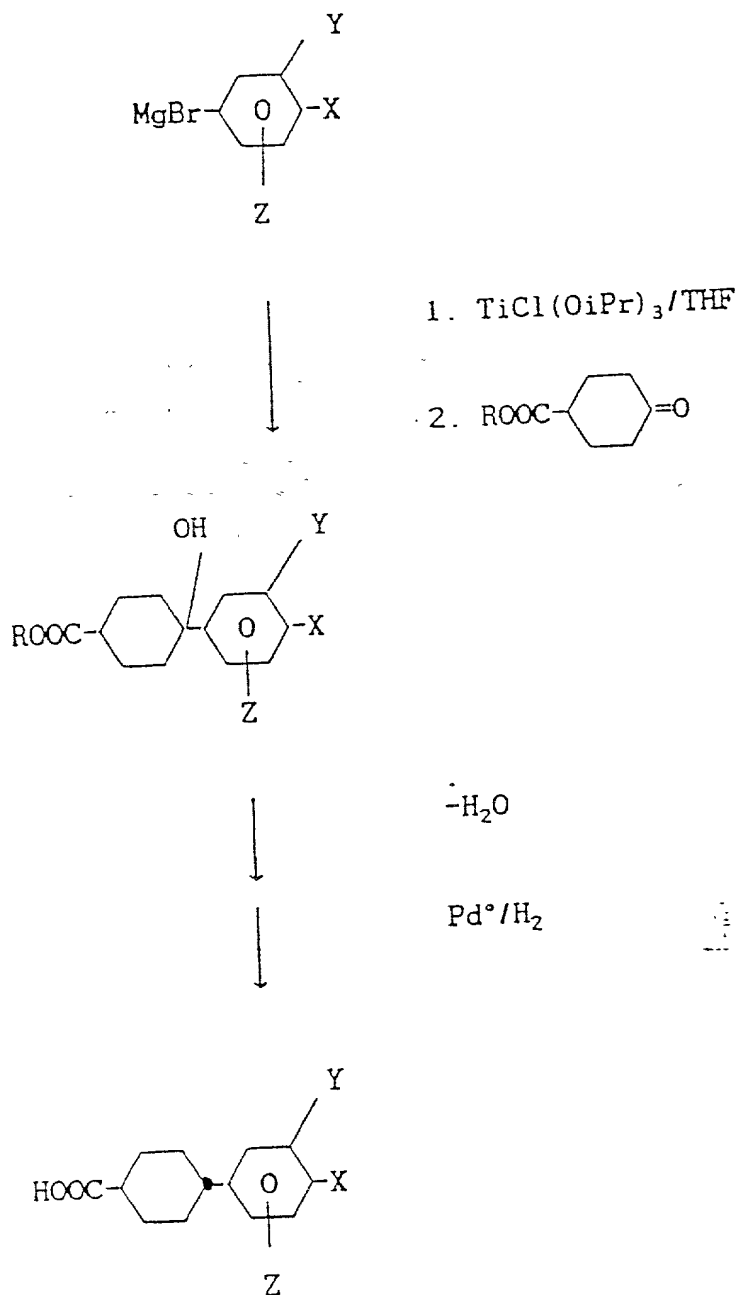


Some of the starting materials of the formula II" are known, and some can be prepared without difficulties from compounds known from the literature by standard methods of organic chemistry. For example, precursors of the compounds of the formula II" can be obtained by the following synthetic schemes:

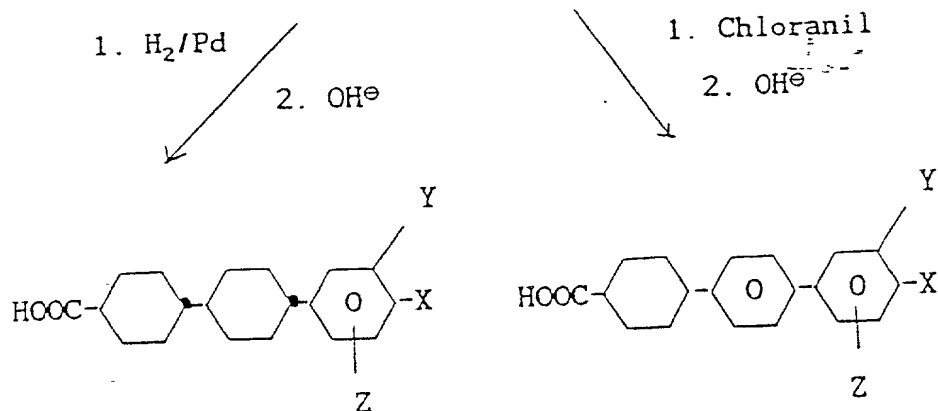
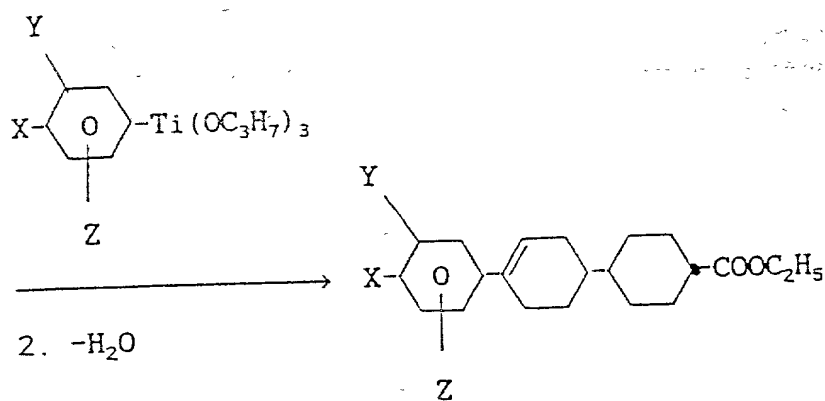
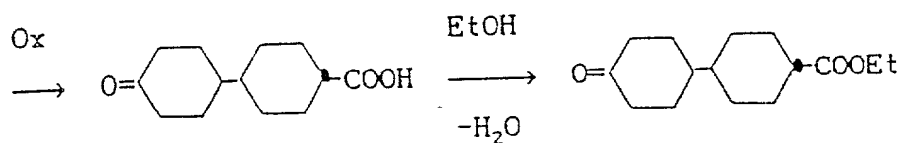
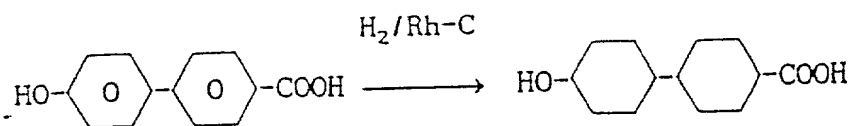
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Scheme 3:



Scheme 4:

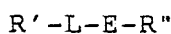


The carboxylic acids mentioned can be converted, if desired, into the higher homologs ($r = 1$ to 5) by customary homologization reactions.

After reduction of the carboxylic acids obtained into the corresponding alcohols and conversion into the bromides or iodides, the phosphonium [sic] salts of the formula II" are obtained therefrom by routine methods.

The liquid-crystalline media according to the invention preferably contain 2 to 40, in particular 4 to 30, components as further constituents besides one or more compounds according to the invention. These media very particularly preferably contain 7 to 25 components besides one or more compounds according to the invention. These further constituents are preferably selected from nematic or nematogenic (monotropic or isotropic) substances, in particular substances from the classes of the biphenyls, terphenyls, phenyl or cyclohexyl benzoates, phenyl or cyclohexyl esters of cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, phenyl or cyclohexyl esters of cyclohexylbenzoic acid, phenyl or cyclohexyl esters of cyclohexylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid, cyclohexylphenyl esters of benzoic acid, of cyclohexanecarboxylic acid and of cyclohexylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid, phenylcyclohexanes, cyclohexylbiphenyls, phenylcyclohexylcyclohexanes, cyclohexylcyclohexanes, cyclohexylcyclohexenes, cyclohexylcyclohexylcyclohexenes, 1,4-bis-cyclohexylbenzenes, 4,4'-bis-cyclohexylbiphenyls, phenyl- or cyclohexylpyrimidines, phenyl- or cyclohexylpyridines, phenyl- or cyclohexyldioxanes, phenyl- or cyclohexyl-1,3-dithianes, 1,2-diphenylethanes, 1,2-dicyclohexylethanes, 1-phenyl-2-cyclohexylethanes, 1-cyclohexyl-2-(4-phenylcyclohexyl)ethanes, 1-cyclohexyl-2-biphenylethanes, 1-phenyl-2-cyclohexylphenylethanes and tolans. The 1,4-phenylene groups in these compounds may also be fluorinated.

The most important compounds suitable as further constituents of media according to the invention can be characterized by the formulae 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5:



1

(B)

R'-L-COO-E-R"	2
R'-L-OOC-E-R"	3
R'-L-CH ₂ CH ₂ -E-R"	4
R'-L-CC-E-R"	5

5 In the formulae 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, L and E, which may be identical or different, are in each case, independently of one another, a bivalent radical from the group formed by -Phe-, -Cyc-, -Phe-Phe-, -Phe-Cyc-, -Cyc-Cyc-, -Pyr-, -Dio-, -G-Phe- and -G-Cyc- and their mirror
10 images, where Phe is unsubstituted or fluorine-substituted 1,4-phenylene, Cyc is trans-1,4-cyclohexylene or 1,4-cyclohexenylene, Pyr is pyrimidine-2,5-diyl or pyridine-2,5-diyl, Dio is 1,3-dioxane-2,5-diyl and G is 2-(trans-1,4-cyclohexyl)ethyl, pyrimidine-2,5-diyl,
15 pyridine-2,5-diyl or 1,3-dioxane-2,5-diyl,

One of the radicals L and E is preferably Cyc, Phe or Pyr. E is preferably Cyc, Phe or Phe-Cyc. The media according to the invention preferably contain one or more components selected from the compounds of the
20 formulae 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in which L and E are selected from the group comprising Cyc, Phe and Pyr and simultaneously one or more components selected from the compounds of the formulae 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in which one of the radicals L and E is selected from the group
25 comprising Cyc, Phe and Pyr and the other radical is selected from the group comprising -Phe-Phe-, -Phe-Cyc-, -Cyc-Cyc-, -G-Phe- and -G-Cyc-, and optionally one or more components selected from the compounds of the formulae 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in which the radicals L and E are selected from the group comprising -Phe-Cyc-,
30 -Cyc-Cyc-, -G-Phe- and -G-Cyc-.

In the compounds of the subformulae 1a, 2a, 3a, 4a and 5a, R' and R" are in each case, independently of
35 one another, alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy or alkanoyloxy having up to 8 carbon atoms. In most of these compounds, R' and R" are different from one another, one of these radicals usually being alkyl or alkenyl. In the compounds of the subformulae 1b, 2b, 3b, 4b and 5b, R"

is -CN, -CF₃, -OCF₃, -OCHF₂, F, Cl or -NCS; in this case, R has the meaning given for the compounds of the subformulae 1a to 5a and is preferably alkyl or alkenyl. R" is preferably selected from the group comprising -F, Cl, -CF₃, -OCHF₂ and -OCF₃. However, other variants of the proposed substituents in the compounds of the formulae 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are common. Many such substances or alternatively mixtures thereof are commercially available. All these substances can be obtained by methods which are known from the literature or analogously thereto.

Besides components from the group comprising the compounds 1a, 2a, 3a, 4a and 5a (Group 1), the media according to the invention preferably also contain components from the group comprising the compounds 1b, 2b, 3b, 4b and 5b (Group 2), whose proportions are preferably as follows:

Group 1: 20 to 90%, in particular 30 to 90%, Group 2: 10 to 80%, in particular 10 to 50%, the sum of the proportions of the compounds according to the invention and of the compounds from Groups 1 and 2 adding up to 100%.

The media according to the invention preferably contain 1 to 40%, in particular preferably 5 to 30%, of compounds according to the invention. Further preferred media are those which contain more than 40%, in particular 45 to 90%, of compounds according to the invention. The media preferably contain three, four or five compounds according to the invention.

The media according to the invention are prepared in a manner which is customary per se. In general, the components are dissolved in one another, expediently at elevated temperature. By means of suitable additives, the liquid-crystalline phases can be modified in accordance with the invention in a manner such that they can be used in all types of liquid-crystal display elements which have hitherto been disclosed.

Additives of this type are known to those skilled in the art and are described in detail in the literature (H. Kelker/R. Hatz, Handbook of Liquid Crystals, Verlag

Chemie, Weinheim, 1980). For example, pleochroic dyes can be added for the production of colored guest-host systems, or substances can be added to modify the dielectric anisotropy, the viscosity and/or the orientation of the nematic phases.

In particular, the media according to the invention are suitable for use in MLC displays.

The examples below are intended to illustrate the invention without representing a limitation. mp. = melting point, cp. = clear point. Above and below, percentages are percent by weight; all temperatures are indicated in degrees Celsius. "Customary work-up" means that water is added, the mixture is extracted with methylene chloride, and the organic phase is separated off, dried and evaporated, and the product is purified by crystallization and/or chromatography.

In addition, the abbreviations have the following meanings:

C: crystalline-solid state, S: smectic phase (the index characterizes the phase type), N: nematic state, Ch: cholesteric phase, I: isotropic phase. The number between two symbols indicates the conversion temperature in degrees Celsius.

DAST Diethylaminosulfur trifluoride

DCC Dicyclohexylcarbodiimide

DDQ Dichlorodicyanobenzoquinone

DIBALH Diisobutylaluminum hydride

DMSO Dimethyl sulfoxide

POT Potassium tertiary-butanolate

THF Tetrahydrofuran

pTSONH p-Toluenesulfonic acid

Example 1

One equivalent of potassium t-butyrate is added to a mixture of trans-4-(3,4-difluorophenyl)cyclohexanecarbaldehyde and propyltriphenylphosphonium bromide in n-butanol, and the mixture is subjected to customary work-up, to give 4-trans-4-(1-butenyl)cyclohexyl-1,2-difluorobenzene.

Example 2

A mixture of 2-trans-4-(p-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)cyclohexylethyltriphenylphosphonium iodide and propanal in hexane is treated with butyllithium, and the mixture is subjected to customary work-up. The 4-trans-4-(cis-2-pentenyl)cyclohexyltrifluoromethoxybenzene obtained is epoxidized using m-chloroperbenzoic acid. 4.15 ml of a 1.15 M solution of lithium diphenylphosphide in THF are added at 25°C to a solution of the epoxide obtained (0.005 mol) in 15 ml of THF with extremely careful exclusion of atmospheric oxygen.

Disappearance of the red color of the phosphide is awaited, and 1.5 equivalents of freshly distilled methyl iodide are then added to the reaction mixture (likewise at 25°C). After 2 hours, the mixture is subjected to aqueous work-up. The organic phase is separated off, filtered through silica gel and subsequently evaporated. The residue is purified by chromatography and crystallization, to give 4-trans-4-(trans-2-pentenyl)-cyclohexyltrifluoromethoxybenzene.

Examples 3 to 146

The following compounds of the formula I are obtained analogously to Example 1 or 2 from the corresponding aldehydes:

	n	r	X	Y	Z	A
(3)	3	0	F	F	H	' - '
(4)	2	1	F	F	H	' - '
(5)	0	2	F	F	H	' - '
(6)	1	2	F	F	H	' - '
(7)	3	2	F	F	H	' - '

(8)	0	0	F	H	H	'-'
(9)	1	0	F	H	H	'-'
(10)	0	2	F	H	H	'-'
(11)	1	2	F	H	H	'-'
(12)	3	2	F	H	H	'-'
(13)	0	0	Cl	H	H	'-'
(14)	1	0	Cl	H	H	'-'
(15)	0	2	Cl	H	H	'-'
(16)	1	2	Cl	H	H	'-'
(17)	3	2	Cl	H	H	'-'
(18)	0	0	Cl	F	H	'-'
(19)	1	0	Cl	F	H	'-'
(20)	0	2	Cl	F	H	'-'
(21)	1	2	Cl	F	H	'-'
(22)	3	2	Cl	H	H	'-'
(23)	0	0	-CF ₃	H	H	'-'
(24)	1	0	-CF ₃	H	H	'-'
(25)	0	2	-CF ₃	H	H	'-'
(26)	1	2	-CF ₃	H	H	'-'
(27)	3	2	-CF ₃	H	H	'-'
(28)	0	0	-OCF ₃	H	H	'-'
(29)	1	0	-OCF ₃	H	H	'-'
(30)	0	2	-OCF ₃	H	H	'-'
(31)	1	2	-OCF ₃	H	H	'-'
(32)	3	2	-OCF ₃	H	H	'-'
(33)	0	0	-OCHF ₃	H	H	'-'
(34)	1	2	-OCHF ₃	H	H	'-'

(35)	0	2	-OCHF ₃	H	H	'-'
(36)	1	2	-OCHF ₃	H	H	'-'
(37)	3	2	-OCHF ₃	H	H	'-'
(38)	0	0	-CN	F	H	'-'
(39)	1	0	-CN	F	H	'-'
(40)	0	2	-CN	F	H	'-'
(41)	1	2	-CN	F	H	'-'
(42)	3	2	-CN	F	H	'-'
(43)	0	0	-CN	F	F*	'-'
(44)	1	0	-CN	F	F*	'-'
(45)	0	2	-CN	F	F*	'-'
(46)	1	2	-CN	F	F*	'-'
(47)	3	2	-CN	F	F*	'-'

* Z in the ortho - position to X

	n	r	X	Y	Z	A
(57)	3	0	F	F	H	Cyc
(58)	2	1	F	F	H	Cyc
(59)	0	2	F	F	H	Cyc
(60)	1	2	F	F	H	Cyc
(61)	3	2	F	F	H	Cyc
(62)	0	0	F	H	H	Cyc
(63)	1	0	F	H	H	Cyc
(64)	0	2	F	H	H	Cyc
(65)	1	2	F	H	H	Cyc

7 66)	3	2	F	H	H	Cyc
(67)	0	0	Cl	H	H	Cyc
(68)	1	0	Cl	H	H	Cyc
(69)	0	2	Cl	H	H	Cyc
(70)	1	2	Cl	H	H	Cyc
(71)	3	2	Cl	H	H	Cyc
(72)	0	0	Cl	F	H	Cyc
(73)	1	0	Cl	F	H	Cyc
(74)	0	2	Cl	F	H	Cyc
(75)	1	2	Cl	F	H	Cyc
(76)	3	2	Cl	F	H	Cyc
(77)	0	0	-CF ₃	H	H	Cyc
(78)	1	0	-CF ₃	H	H	Cyc
(79)	0	2	-CF ₃	H	H	Cyc
(80)	1	2	-CF ₃	H	H	Cyc
(81)	3	2	-CF ₃	H	H	Cyc
(82)	0	0	-OCF ₃	H	H	Cyc
(83)	1	0	-OCF ₃	H	H	Cyc
(84)	0	2	-OCF ₃	H	H	Cyc
(85)	1	2	-OCF ₃	H	H	Cyc
(86)	3	2	-OCF ₃	H	H	Cyc
(87)	0	0	-OCHF ₃	H	H	Cyc
(88)	1	0	-OCHF ₃	H	H	Cyc
(89)	0	2	-OCHF ₂	H	H	Cyc
(90)	1	2	-OCHF ₂	H	H	Cyc
(91)	3	2	-OCHF ₂	H	H	Cyc

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(92)	0	0	-CN	F	H	Cyc
(93)	1	0	-CN	F	H	Cyc
(94)	0	2	-CN	F	H	Cyc
(95)	1	2	-CN	F	H	Cyc
(96)	3	2	-CN	F	H	Cyc
(97)	0	0	-CN	F	F*	Cyc
(98)	1	0	-CN	F	F*	Cyc
(99)	0	2	-CN	F	F*	Cyc
(100)	1	2	-CN	F	F*	Cyc
(101)	3	2	-CN	F	F*	Cyc

* Z in the Ortho - position to X

	n	r	X	Y	Z	A
(102)	3	0	F	F	H	Phe
(103)	2	1	F	F	H	Phe
(104)	0	2	F	F	H	Phe
(105)	1	2	F	F	H	Phe
(106)	3	2	F	F	H	Phe
(107)	0	0	F	H	H	Phe
(108)	1	0	F	H	H	Phe
(109)	0	2	F	H	H	Phe
(110)	1	2	F	H	H	Phe
(111)	3	2	F	H	H	Phe
(112)	0	0	Cl	H	H	Phe
(113)	1	0	Cl	H	H	Phe
(114)	0	2	Cl	H	H	Phe
(115)	1	2	Cl	H	H	Phe

(116)	3	2	Cl	H	H	Phe
(117)	0	0	Cl	F	H	Phe
(118)	1	0	Cl	F	H	Phe
(119)	0	2	Cl	F	H	Phe
(120)	1	2	Cl	F	H	Phe
(121)	3	2	Cl	F	H	Phe
(122)	0	0	-CF ₃	H	H	Phe
(123)	1	0	-CF ₃	H	H	Phe
(124)	0	2	-CF ₃	H	H	Phe
(125)	1	2	-CF ₃	H	H	Phe
(126)	3	2	-CF ₃	H	H	Phe
(127)	0	0	-OCF ₃	H	H	Phe
(128)	1	0	-OCF ₃	H	H	Phe
(129)	0	2	-OCF ₃	H	H	Phe
(130)	1	2	-OCF ₃	H	H	Phe
(131)	3	2	-OCF ₃	H	H	Phe
(132)	0	0	-OCHF ₂	H	H	Phe
(133)	1	0	-OCHF ₂	H	H	Phe
(134)	0	2	-OCHF ₂	H	H	Phe
(135)	1	2	-OCHF ₂	H	H	Phe
(136)	3	2	-OCHF ₂	H	H	Phe
(137)	0	0	-CN	F	H	Phe
(138)	1	0	-CN	F	H	Phe
(139)	0	2	-CN	F	H	Phe
(140)	1	2	-CN	F	H	Phe

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(141)	3	2	-CN	F	H	Phe
(142)	0	0	-CN	F	F*	Phe
(143)	1	0	-CN	F	F*	Phe
(144)	0	2	-CN	F	F*	Phe
(145)	1	2	-CN	F	F*	Phe
(146)	3	2	-CN	F	F*	Phe

*Z in the ortho-position to X

Example 147:

Reaction of methyl 3-[trans-4-(p-fluorophenyl)-cyclohexyl]propyl ketone with methylphosphonium iodide and butyllithium by the Wittig method with customary work-up and purification by chromatography gives trans-1-p-fluorophenyl-4-(4-methylpenten-4-yl)cyclohexane.

Examples 148 to 249:

The following compounds ($n = 0$, $Q^1 = H$, $Q^2 = CH_3$) are obtained analogously to Example 1 from the corresponding aldehydes:

(175)	5	CF ₃	H	H	'..'
(176)	0	OCF ₃	H	H	'..'
(177)	1	OCF ₃	H	H	'..'
(178)	2	OCF ₃	H	H	'..'
(179)	0	OCHF ₂	H	H	'..'
(180)	1	OCHF ₂	H	H	'..'
(181)	2	OCHF ₂	H	H	'..'
(182)	0	F	H	H	Cyc
(183)	1	F	H	H	Cyc
(184)	2	F	H	H	Cyc
(185)	3	F	H	H	Cyc
(186)	0	F	F	H	Cyc
(187)	1	F	F	H	Cyc
(188)	2	F	F	H	Cyc
(189)	3	F	F	H	Cyc
(190)	4	F	F	H	Cyc
(191)	5	F	F	H	Cyc
(192)	0	Cl	H	H	Cyc
(193)	1	Cl	H	H	Cyc
(194)	2	Cl	H	H	Cyc
(195)	3	Cl	H	H	Cyc
(196)	4	Cl	H	H	Cyc
(197)	5	Cl	H	H	Cyc
(198)	0	Cl	F	H	Cyc
(199)	1	Cl	F	H	Cyc
(200)	2	Cl	F	H	Cyc
(201)	3	Cl	F	H	Cyc
(202)	4	Cl	F	H	Cyc
(203)	5	Cl	F	H	Cyc

(204)	0	CF ₃	H	H	Cyc
(205)	1	CF ₃	H	H	Cyc
(206)	2	CF ₃	H	H	Cyc
(207)	3	CF ₃	H	H	Cyc
(208)	4	CF ₃	H	H	Cyc
(209)	5	CF ₃	H	H	Cyc
(210)	1	OCF ₃	H	H	Cyc
(211)	2	OCF ₃	H	H	Cyc
(212)	3	OCF ₃	H	H	Cyc
(213)	0	OCHF ₂	H	H	Cyc
(214)	1	OCHF ₂	H	H	Cyc
(215)	2	OCHF ₂	H	H	Cyc
(216)	0	F	H	H	Phe
(217)	1	F	H	H	Phe
(218)	2	F	H	H	Phe
(219)	3	F	H	H	Phe
(220)	0	F	F	H	Phe
(221)	1	F	F	H	Phe
(222)	2	F	F	H	Phe
(223)	3	F	F	H	Phe
(224)	4	F	F	H	Phe
(225)	5	F	F	H	Phe
(226)	0	Cl	H	H	Phe
(227)	1	Cl	H	H	Phe
(228)	2	Cl	H	H	Phe
(229)	3	Cl	H	H	Phe
(230)	4	Cl	H	H	Phe

(231)	5	Cl	H	H	Phe
(232)	0	Cl	F	H	Phe
(233)	1	Cl	F	H	Phe
(234)	2	Cl	F	H	Phe
(235)	3	Cl	F	H	Phe
(236)	4	Cl	F	H	Phe
(237)	5	Cl	F	H	Phe
(238)	0	CF ₃	H	H	Phe
(239)	1	CF ₃	H	H	Phe
(240)	2	CF ₃	H	H	Phe
(241)	3	CF ₃	H	H	Phe
(242)	4	CF ₃	H	H	Phe
(243)	5	CF ₃	H	H	Phe
(244)	1	OCF ₃	H	H	Phe
(245)	2	OCF ₃	H	H	Phe
(246)	3	OCF ₃	H	H	Phe
(247)	1	OCHF ₂	H	H	Phe
(248)	2	OCHF ₂	H	H	Phe
(249)	3	OCHF ₂	H	H	Phe

Example 250:

Reaction of 2-trans-4-(p-fluorophenyl)cyclohexyl]ethylphosphonium [sic] iodide with acetone and butyllithium by the Wittig method with customary work-up and purification by chromatography gives trans-1-p-fluorophenyl-4-(4-methylpenten-3-yl)cyclohexane.

Examples 251-352:

The following compounds ($n = 1$, $Q^1 = CH_3$, $Q^2 = H$) are obtained analogously to Example 250 from the corresponding aldehydes:

	r	X	Y	Z	A
(251)	0	F	H	H	'-'
(252)	1	F	H	H	'-'
(253)	2	F	H	H	'-'
(254)	4	F	H	H	'-'
(255)	0	F	F	H	'-'
(256)	1	F	F	H	'-'
(257)	2	F	F	H	'-'
(258)	3	F	F	H	'-'
(259)	4	F	F	H	'-'
(260)	5	F	F	H	'-'
(261)	0	Cl	H	H	'-'
(262)	1	Cl	H	H	'-'
(263)	2	Cl	H	H	'-'
(264)	3	Cl	H	H	'-'
(265)	4	Cl	H	H	'-'
(266)	5	Cl	H	H	'-'

[illegible]

	r	X	Y	Z	A
(316)	0	OCHF ₂	H	H	Cyc
(317)	1	OCHF ₂	H	H	Cyc
(318)	2	OCHF ₂	H	H	Cyc
(319)	0	F	H	H	Phe
(320)	1	F	H	H	Phe
(321)	2	F	H	H	Phe
(322)	3	F	H	H	Phe
(323)	0	F	F	H	Phe
(324)	1	F	F	H	Phe
(325)	2	F	F	H	Phe
(326)	3	F	F	H	Phe
(327)	4	F	F	H	Phe
(328)	5	F	F	H	Phe
(329)	0	Cl	H	H	Phe
(330)	1	Cl	H	H	Phe
(331)	2	Cl	H	H	Phe
(332)	3	Cl	H	H	Phe
(333)	4	Cl	H	H	Phe
(334)	5	Cl	H	H	Phe
(335)	0	Cl	F	H	Phe
(336)	1	Cl	F	H	Phe
(337)	2	Cl	F	H	Phe
(338)	3	Cl	F	H	Phe
(339)	4	Cl	F	H	Phe
(340)	5	Cl	F	H	Phe
(341)	0	CF ₃	H	H	Phe

	r	X	Y	Z	A
(342)	1	CF ₃	H	H	Phe
(343)	2	CF ₃	H	H	Phe
(344)	3	CF ₃	H	H	Phe
(345)	4	CF ₃	H	H	Phe
(346)	5	CF ₃	H	H	Phe
(347)	1	OCF ₃	H	H	Phe
(348)	2	OCF ₃	H	H	Phe
(349)	3	OCF ₃	H	H	Phe
(350)	1	OCHF ₂	H	H	Phe
(351)	2	OCHF ₂	H	H	Phe
(352)	3	OCHF ₂	H	H	Phe

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The following are examples of media containing at least one compound of the formula I:

Example A

A mixture comprising

- 5 7% of p-(trans-4-propylcyclohexyl)benzonitrile,
 5% of 4-[trans-4-(trans-2-pentenyl)cyclohexyl]tri-
 fluoromethoxybenzene,
 24% of p-(trans-4-pentylcyclohexyl)fluorobenzene,
 14% of p-(trans-4-heptylcyclohexyl)fluorobenzene,
10 15% of 2-[trans-4-(3,4-difluorophenyl)cyclohexyl]-5-
 butyl-1,3-dioxane,
 18% of 2-[trans-4-(p-fluorophenyl)cyclohexyl]-5-ethyl-
 1,3-dioxane, and
 17% of 2-[trans-4-(p-fluorophenyl)cyclohexyl]-5-propyl-
15 1,3-dioxane

has a high electrical resistance.